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Agreement Signed Today To Set Up Mobile Health Units

By A Staff Writer

KABUL, May 2.—An agreement to provide mobile health units and caravan hospitals was signed this morning between the Ministry of Public Health and the Medical Assistance Programme.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Ministry of Public Health by Dr. Aziz Seraj, the President of the Health Department, and Dr. Rex Blumhagen, the chief of MAP in Kabul.

A number of caravan hospitals supplied with X-Ray, dental, and other equipment will come to Kabul in a year's time, Dr. Seraj told a Kabul Times reporter. Meanwhile, in a month's time a mobile health unit in a trailer will go from Kabul to the provinces to help meet the demands for on-the-spot medical care, Dr. Seraj said.

The decision of where to send the mobile units lies with the Ministry, Dr. Seraj added. The first medical units will be sent to such far-flung areas as Chakhansoor, the Hazarajat, and Nooristan.

The contract which is for two years can be extended for ten years, Dr. Seraj said.

The present trailer will not have X-Ray or dental units. Two Afghan doctors will help the MAP team on their tours.

The U.S. Medical Assistance Programme has branches in India, Iran, South Korea, Burma, Morocco, Japan and Nepal.

Dr. Seraj, referring to the recent opening of a small bank in Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital said that it was urgently needed.

"When patients involved in accidents are brought to the hospitals they have, sometimes, lots of cash money. For instance last week a West German was brought from Naghloo to the hospital with \$4000 in cash in his pocket. It is here that the banks come to the rescue," Dr. Seraj said.

Also some women have valuable jewelry. Dr. Seraj said that at least Af. 10,000 are deposited with the bank daily.

Afghan Delegation Returns From India

KABUL, May 2, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan delegation returned Sunday from New Delhi after taking part in a symposium of Asian and African scientists held in the Indian capital.

The leader of delegation Dr. Abdul Ghaffoor Qaisani said on arrival that the aim of the symposium was to further encourage cooperation among Asian and African scientists.

He said the most important issue discussed during the week-long symposium was the establishment of an association of Asian and African scientists.

The association which will be formed in the future will publish a magazine in which advances made by Asian and African countries in scientific fields will be published.

The symposium was attended by 23 nations.

Malaysian Group Pays Visit Here To Discuss Trade

KABUL, May 2, (Bakhtar).—A Malaysian government and parliamentary delegation, headed by Senator Sayeed Ahmad Shuhabuddin, arrived here Sunday morning.

Senator Shuhabuddin on arrival at the airport told a Bakhtar reporter that the Malaysian delegation, on a tour of Middle East countries, will stay three days in Kabul during which they will study development activities in Afghanistan, and make contact with Afghan authorities.

Afghan sources said that the Malaysian delegation during its stay here will unofficially contact Afghan sources interested in trade.

The delegation will next go to New Delhi.

Second Deputy Minister Of Education Appointed

KABUL, May 2, (Bakhtar).—The Education Ministry announced Sunday that Mohammad Asif Mayel, the president of the primary education dept., has been appointed as second Deputy Minister of Education.

Also, the Ministry said that Dr. Saifurrahman Samadi, President of Vocational Education, will also execute the duties of the department of teachers training. This department has newly been created within the framework of Education Ministry.

Mayel who is 57 years old has had a long career in education. He studied law and international affairs but later received a master of arts degree in Education from Columbia University of the United States.

Education Ministry also announced that Faqir Mohammad Lodin, former president of the government officials' cooperative, has been appointed president of the Ministry's carpentry and furniture factory.

Hindu-Muslim Riots Break In Bhandup, India

BOMBAY, May 2, (AP).—Four persons were injured and 27 arrested in rioting between Hindus and Muslims before dawn Sunday, according to police.

One Christian, alleged to have been illegally slaughtering animals, slaughtered a cow Saturday. The Hindus, to whom cows are sacred, thought he was a Muslim and began pelting stones at the Muslims.

Large contingents of police were rushed to the suburb. They brought the situation under control.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, May 2, (AP).—The London Times appeared Monday, with its front page full of advertisements for the last time. Today it switches to front-page news.

Anwari Visits Ghazni Schools

KABUL, May 2, (Bakhtar).—Minister of Education Mohammad Osman Anwari spent two days visiting the construction, administrative and educational activities of his ministry in the centre of Ghazni province and also in Muqur, Jaghori and Malistan woles-walis.

The minister who returned from his trip Saturday night said Sunday that the people of the areas he visited have extended all kinds of cooperation for the further development and expansion of education in their areas.

Anwari, who was also accompanied by Mahmoud Karimzade, president of inspection department, also visited the Sanai high school in the centre of Ghazni.

A middle school is now being built in Muqur on the way between Kabul and Kandahar through the help of the people of area.

Also several schools are being constructed in Jaghori and Malistan through donations made by the public.

He said the assistance rendered by the people for the development of education was satisfactory.

While visiting the Sanai high school, he said, the principal of the school reported to him that the teacher shortage has been eliminated in the high school to a certain extent.

Meerzad Leaves For FRG

KABUL, May 2, (Bakhtar).—Engineer Sayeed Hashim Meerzad, chief of the Geological Survey and Mines Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, left for the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of the West German government where he will visit geological survey centres for three weeks.

Work Begins To Extend Pipeline Across Amu River

KABUL, May 2, (Bakhtar).—Work on the extension of the gas pipeline across the Amu river between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union was inaugurated Saturday.

The pipeline, with a diameter of 426 m.m., will be extended for 1,200 metres.

Engineer Khudai Noor Menda Khail, director of the pipeline, said Sunday that the pipeline crosses the river at a point where the river is 60 metres deep and 106 metres wide.

He added that it is planned to put in three pipelines, two of them with a diameter of 426 m.m. and another with a diameter of 720 m.m.

The extension of first pipeline which will be 1,200 metres long was begun Saturday.

Menda Khail said that the three branches will meet be adequate to carry the required gas to be exported to the Soviet Union.

Concerning the general work on laying the gas pipeline, the official said that 23 kilometres of the pipeline with a diameter of 820 m.m. has been welded. Of this 20 kilometres have actually been put on the pipeline tracks and joined together.

Altogether 200 experts and officials work on the project, he said.

PM RECEIVED BY HM

KABUL, May 2, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was received by His Majesty the King at Gul Khana Palace at 12 Sunday noon, the Royal Protocol Department said.

Smith Not Worried About British Blockade

WASHINGTON, May 2, (AP).—Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith Monday belittled the effect of a British blockade on his country and said, "we will come out of this exercise a lot stronger than we went into it."

The British Labour government and the Smith government have, meanwhile agreed to a new round of talks to try to settle the crisis which developed when Rhodesia declared itself independent of Britain.

Smith gave his views in a copy-righted interview in U.S. News and world report. He was questioned at Salisbury, Rhodesia, "have you set any conditions, such as British recognition of Rhodesia's independence, for the new talks?"

"I never make any preconditions to talking," he said, "I have not stipulated any preconditions, whether they want to recognise our independence or not is immaterial because independence is a fact. We have it." In answer to the question how can you "survive this British campaign to bring you down," Smith said:

"A number of reasons. You see, inherently we have a very good country here. It produces lots of things that are in demand in the rest of the world and there are people, who have built up trading relations with us, who like the quality of the things that we produce. The price is right and so they are not going to be easily deviated...."

"And, on the other hand, there are a lot more people in the world than appears on the surface who are actually sympathetic with what we are doing. They don't like saying so openly because they realise it would be unpopular. But some of these countries are going out of their way to assist us because they approve that we are making a stand against communism and therefore they are prepared to go out of their way to support us...."

"To what extent are British sanctions affecting your economy?" he was asked. "We don't deny that sanctions have affected our economy so that, especially in the short term, we will have to put up with certain short-comings, with even slight embarrassment as far as certain things are concerned. But in the long run, these shortages and these embarrassments are going to strengthen our economy, and hence the country...."

Asked whether he thought the Rhodesians now want to cut completely ties with the British Crown and set up a Republic, Smith said: "I doubt whether this has reached any significant proportions, but it cannot be denied that there are more people who would be willing to do this now than before. But the main thing that has happened is that people are not prepared, for example, to buy British goods, this is the most significant thing...."

Meanwhile it was decided no disciplinary action will be taken against students and lecturers at the multi-racial University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for their part in disturbances there in March.

The announcement came in the college Council's report on its three-day meeting which ended Sunday.

At the United Nations Security Council action against the Rhodesian government was being planned Sunday in the African group of 36 delegates.

At the least, diplomatic sources said, it would call on Britain to use force to prevent tankers from reaching South Africa with oil for Rhodesia.

At the most, they added it would call on Britain to use force in sealing the borders of Rhodesia with both South Africa and Portugal's Mozambique so that oil would not come overland.

The informants said the deadlock over the two positions rose Friday in the group's eight-nation subcommittee on Rhodesia but that it was resolved Saturday in a four-member drafting group, which agreed on the resolution to be considered by the full group early next week.

The final form produced by the drafting group, which agreed on the informants said it was stronger than the Algerian working paper on which it was based.

The indications were that in any

case, it would go beyond the Council's two previous resolutions against the white supremacy regime of Premier Smith, which unilaterally declared independence of Britain last Nov. 11.

The Netherlands ambassador Dr. J.G. de Beus, has taken over as president of the Security Council for May.

He replaces Mali's Mousa Leo Keita who had been president during the month of April.

Keita's handling of affairs when Britain had asked for a Council meeting on April 7, had led to differences of opinion between the Council members.

Keita had refused to respond to the request of a majority of council members to convene the meeting immediately for the discussion of ways to prevent crude oil transports from reaching the British breakaway colony of Rhodesia.

He did call the meeting in the end, but two days had passed by then.

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Syrian Premier Attacks Idea Of Forming Islamic Alliance

DAMASCUS, May 2, (AP).—Syria's Head of State, Dr. Nureddin Attassi, said Sunday Arab rulers who were advocating an Islamic alliance were "ultra reactionaries".

In a speech to a May Day labour demonstration, Attassi said the Islamic alliance was part of "plots" hatched by imperialists to halt the Pan-Arab revolutionary movement.

Attassi was flanked by labour delegations from the Soviet Union and other communist countries as he emphasised Syria would "turn the current surge of rightist tide in the area into a stunning defeat".

He paid tribute to USSR for pledging \$150 million loan to finance construction of an irrigation dam on the Euphrates River in Northeastern Syria.

Meanwhile an AP despatch from Beirut adds: Syrian socialist leader Auram Hourani was arrested in Damascus on his arrival from Paris Saturday and was deported to Cyprus Sunday, according to reliable reports from the Syrian capital.

Hourani arrived on a Syrian airliner at midnight Saturday after almost five months in France for medical treatment. Reports said he was arrested as

soon as he got off the plane, but it is not known where he was taken from the airport.

Hourani, the reports said, was put aboard a plane for Nicosia at noon Sunday and deported.

Hourani clashed with the Syrian Prime Minister last October over the government's signing of an oil pipeline agreement with British firms.

He was arrested and jailed with 18 followers, but later released because of ill health, reportedly at the intervention of former Syrian President General Amin Hafez.

The reports did not say why Hourani chose to return to his country at this time. But press reports here had said Hourani and Syrian communist leader Uhalae Bakdash, who returned to Damascus from self-exile recently, would be asked to give their backing to a broad-based Syrian government.

Syria is under the rule of left-wingers of the Baath socialist party, to which Hourani once belonged.

UAR Can Isolate S. Arabia From Yemen, Nasser Notes

KOBEA, May 2, (AP).

President Gamal Abdel Nasser threatened Sunday night to occupy with UAR troops two areas inside Saudi Arabia which he called "centres of aggression against the Yemeni revolution."

"The Saudis have trained and armed Yemeni royalists to go into Yemen to ambush UAR troops and then to return to Saudi Arabian refuges," Nasser declared.

"If any future aggression or infiltration from Saudi Arabia is carried out against Yemen, we must strike these centres of aggression, not only that, but we must occupy them."

Nasser made the threat in an address to a May Day rally in this northern UAR industrial centre.

Nasser said UAR forces "could simply isolate Saudi Arabia from the whole of Yemen. We can take the areas of Jizan and Nagran."

In 1930 these areas were Yemeni territory," he said. "The Saudis seized it through illegal invasion. It is always possible that the Yemenis will reclaim these areas and Egyptians would fight in this battle with the Yemenis."

Earlier, Nasser delivered a lengthy veiled attack against Saudi Arabian King Faisal.

Without mentioning Faisal by name, Nasser said, that "a fellow with a beard" regards Egypt's drive for socialism as blasphemy.

"Religion means equality and justice and so does socialism," Nasser said. "It is not what the bearded fellow claims."

In another reference obviously aimed at Faisal, Nasser declared "your homes, your jobs, your destinies belong to you, not to some bearded fellow and feudal exploiter you must call your highness, or your majesty. You have a president of the republic who is your equal. Who will be president of the republic next to unknown because the father of your present president was not a king."

Nasser's veiled attack on Faisal reflected his current opposition to a proposed Islamic pact reportedly supported by Faisal and to differences between UAR and Saudi Arabia over the implementation of last year's Jeddah agreement for ending the Yemeni war.

Nasser has attacked the Islamic pact as a plot hatched by imperialists in London and Washington.

"We are trying to eradicate imperialism and feudalism around us," Nasser declared. "We shall not become fatigued in this struggle. We are a revolutionary people who are willing to sacrifice for the achievement of our lofty ideals."

When I entered the room Gul Bagh left the house and ran away but later we caught him. The woman died after a few minutes," he testified.

The people of Mandozi told an investigating committee that Gul Bagh was the real killer of his wife.

The defendant had told the lower court that his wife was swearing at him and he lost control and stabbed her with a dagger.

The friend, who reported the incident to the police, said it was almost midnight when he heard a scream from Khia Janah saying he has killed me with a dagger.

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President Ayub Calls For Unity Among Muslims

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, May 2, (AP).

President Ayub Khan of Pakistan said Sunday Muslim countries should work closer together and help each other to develop economically.

In a nation-wide recorded radio broadcast, Ayub pleaded for unity among Muslim nations and mentioned King Faisal of Saudi Arabia's visit to Pakistan last week.

"King Faisal is an ardent advocate of Islamic unity and solidarity," he said.

"Unfortunately, foreign domination has left behind certain legacies which tend to perpetuate misgivings among some of the Muslim countries. Consequently, unity among these countries has not so far taken a practical shape."

"May the misgivings and misunderstandings soon disappear." This was apparent reference to Faisal's proposed of a Muslim summit, already made known in middle east countries.

Court Sentences Wife Killer To 15-Year Term

KABUL, May 2, (Bakhtar).—A man charged with killing his wife with a dagger last year has been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment by the Cassations Court and his case is now being considered in the high court.

Gul Bagh had taken his wife, Khia Janah, to a friend's house in Pakhtia and at night after a quarrel had killed her in the room where they had gone to bed.

The friend, who reported the incident to the police, said it was almost midnight when he heard a scream from Khia Janah saying he has killed me with a dagger.

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Sidki Outlines Information And Culture Ministry's Policy

By A Staff Writer

KABUL, May 2.—Last week Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidki appeared before the Wolesi Jirgah's Commission on Cultural Affairs and testified on the Ministry's activities and plans.

Part of the explanation given by the Minister was published in the Sunday issue of the Kabul Times, but the Minister also enumerated the policy of the Information and Culture Ministry for the Commission's members.

The draft policy of the Ministry of Information and Culture is as follows:

1. The most important and basic aim of the Ministry of Information and Culture is ensuring the objectives outlined in the Constitution of 1343, which was promulgated by the Loya Jirgah and sanctioned by His Majesty the King, and drafted on the basis of the wishes of the people.

In this context the Ministry's duty is to publicise and explain the Constitution, both the letter and the spirit, in accordance with the wishes of the Afghan nation,

by the national publicity media. The publications put out by the Ministry of Information and Culture, aim to begin with, to promote an attitude of respect for laws and regulations, and to encourage national security, independence, and unity as the duty of every Afghan citizen.

Our publication and broadcasting will be based on the following:

a. Conviction
b. sense of nationality
c. independence as a national

heritage
d. national traditions, learning and culture
e. developing foreign relations in accordance with the policy of non-alignment, and free judgment, which constitutes the national policy of the people of Afghanistan
f. stimulating national feeling
g. inspiring social reforms based on the studies of economic, social, and local conditions
h. encouraging positive attitude

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School Broadcasting

The Minister of Information and Culture has informed the Wolesi Jirgah of plans which are underway for school broadcasting in the near future. This is welcome news for the students as well as for the educators. If properly organized the programme should compensate to a large extent for the lack of school textbooks and teachers, even though the primary function of any school broadcasting is to complement class room lectures.

The Ministry of Education is drawing up plans for school broadcasting. It remains to be seen at which level of students the programme will aim. It will be desirable if it covers primary, secondary and college levels with due regard to their needs and requirements. The problem of radio receivers will become somewhat significant if all the classrooms in all schools need them. Perhaps the students' parents could be called upon to help on a voluntary basis each contributing according to his means. Education being completely free, this provides an excellent opportunity for the people to cooperate with the government in the advancement of modern education.

It is reasonable to assume that the Ministry of Information and Culture in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture will start farm broadcasting as soon as the new powerful transmitters of Radio Afghanistan become operative. Finding some method of procuring low priced transistor receivers should be worked out in advance. Perhaps the Agriculture and Cottage Industries bank can invest in this project. FAO assistance should be sought and the prospects of setting up a shop for assembling imported parts should be studied.

Stopping Cholera

The regional office for Southeast Asia of the World Health Organisation has set up a team for emergency assistance to help control cholera.

The forming of such a team which includes two prominent doctors from two Asian countries is a wise step with the nearing of summer.

Last year, as statistics show, 23 Asian countries were affected by cholera and out of 51,000 people struck at least 13,000 died.

This is a rough estimate of the situation. The figure may have been much higher.

The unfortunate thing about the cholera which attacked several Asian countries last year—including Afghanistan—is the fact that in some cases the vaccine is of no use. It is vital to have a medical team ready in cases of emergency.

But it is absolutely sure that a small team of three physicians cannot meet emergencies in all the Asian countries which are usually affected by cholera.

It would be much better if the World Health Organisation set up at least one committee for each of the Southeast Asian countries to help diagnose and treat cases rapidly.

Also the setting up of the teams by itself cannot solve the problems of epidemics when they break. Every team must be equipped with ambulances and medicines which may be needed for the affected people.

Perhaps most effective in the long run, however, will be measures taken to step up preventive medicine in order to stop epidemics of diseases such as cholera from starting. Programmes such as that at Nangarhar College of Medicine are a move in this direction.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Isht* carried an editorial supporting the government's policy of establishing close contact with people throughout the country. The editorial said, in order to get first-hand information about the needs and problems of the people. The Prime Minister and members of his cabinet have been paying visits to various provinces for this purpose. These visits have been useful. In many cases the visit itself has led directly to the solution of some of the outstanding problems. In other cases a beginning towards the solution of a problem has been made. The people in the provinces become convinced that Kabul is not Afghanistan and that they, too, are important. Direct contact between the government and the people also affords an opportunity for the executive to explain its problems and plans for the improvement of the living standard of the people.

The editorial drew a parallel between a doctor prescribing medicine to a patient. If he takes time and patience and make a proper diagnosis of the disease, the prescription has a better chance of proving useful and effective. Visits by members of the government to various provinces makes it possible for the real nature of problems to be understood and consequently any action taken on the basis of this understanding will not be just a shot in the dark but will prove effective and sound.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed Abdul Rahman Sifati suggesting that the laws of Chaman-e-Huzoori should not be closed to the public. The people living in Shah Shehad and the adjoining areas are in urgent need of a recreational centre. Chaman-e-Huzoori is the only place available and used to be available for these people in the past. Recently, however, the grounds have been declared a prohibited area except during the Jashn holidays. This practice should be changed in the interest of people living nearby. Children living in the vicinity are often seen playing on the asphalt road. This is good neither for the children nor for the smooth flow of the traffic, suggested the writer.

Welcoming the news about railway line to be laid between Chaman and Spin Boldak, the daily *Anis* suggested that a similar line should also be laid

through the Khyber upto Torkham. The editorial also expressed appreciation for the United States assistance which is making the extension of the five-mile railway line possible. The editorial expressed the hope that our delegation now visiting Pakistan to discuss the project with Pakistani authorities would make sure that the right of managing stations and maintaining the lines inside our own territory will remain with the Afghans.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed S.M. stressing the need to increase the number of hospital beds in the capital

Another letter signed M.K. complained that two of the most respectable cinemas in the capital confine their programmes to Russian and western films. There are a number of people who are interested in seeing Indian and Arabic films. It is true that there are other cinemas showing these films, but generally speaking they are not comfortable and well managed as the Park and the Ariand. The writer expressed the hope that authorities concerned would arrange for some of the best Indian and Arabic films to be shown at the two cinemas mentioned.

WORLD PRESS

The campaign against American defence of South Vietnam is part of the strategy of "subversive aggression," *Le Figaro* says.

In an editorial by Thierry Maulnier, member of the French Academy, the French publication said subversive aggression combines subversive action within a country with a propaganda campaign to win over international opinion so that defensive intervention from the outside will be discouraged or worn out.

"To arouse scruples in the adversary, provoke hesitation, instigate non-violent parades in the university cities is as important as cutting the throats of Saigon government officials or launching suicide commandos against American air bases. One of these forms of action reinforces the other," he said.

Discussing South Africans stake in connection with the Rhodesian problem the *New York Times* said Wednesday in an editorial:

"There can be no doubt that Britain turned an important corner in its struggle to end the white rebellion in Rhodesia when the Royal Navy acted under United Nations sanction to avert the oil tanker *Manuela* from Beira in Portuguese Mozambique... with the whole world watching rebel Premier Ian Smith suffer his first major political and psychological defeat. The setback was underscored painfully when South Africa refused to let

the *Manuela* offload her oil in Durban.

The *Washington Post* wrote on France and Nato: "Foreign Minister Couve de Murville's assurance that French policy toward NATO is not intended to disrupt relations with the United States is a little like the old saw: some of my best friends are Americans..." regardless of the precise intent, the practical effect is disruption. The peremptory tone of the new French note on evacuation of American bases, as *Le Figaro* observes, did not improve the present climate of Franco-American relations. Assuredly NATO will have to change. Both in structural form and in orientation, but de Gaulle is not arguing for mere change. He is withdrawing his support for the fire department with the argument that there haven't been any fires in the vicinity recently."

Lejour Edouardab, editor in chief of the influential Beirut newspaper *"Al-Hayat"*, called for Arab nations to restore relations with the Federal Republic of Germany. Ten Arab nations severed diplomatic relations with Bonn in May last year, after West German recognition of Israel. In a leading article, he said the ten nations had made grave error and had revealed inconsistency by not breaking with Washington, London, and Paris as well, which were giving Israel more weapons and protection than Bonn.

Political Parties Draft Law
Constitutional Conditions For MembershipBy NOKTA OKEEN
PART IV

One of the biggest anomalies of the draft law is found in Article 5, clause 2. After noting that Members of the party shall have the following qualifications, it reads:

"Should not be among persons who are prevented from becoming members of the political parties under the directives of the Constitution."

The Constitution, surprisingly enough, has no directives preventing anyone from becoming a member of a political party. To be sure of this I have gone through all the articles of the Constitution.

There are two articles of the Constitution which might indirectly imply conditions on the membership to political parties. However, even in these two articles the implication is so vague that a Supreme Court would be unlikely to depend on them.

In outlining the right to freedom of assembly Article 32 of the Constitution says that Afghan citizens have the right to assemble unarmed without prior permission of the state. In the second part of this article one finds that the Constitution grants the right to the Afghan citizens to form associations and parties for material and spiritual purposes. The last part of Article 32 lays the conditions for the formation of political parties—that is the aims of the political parties should not be repugnant to the values of the Constitution itself; and the organisation and finance of the party be open.

The other article is 46. Article

46 of the Constitution reads: "Qualifications for voters shall be specified in the electoral law."

"Persons appointed or elected for membership in the Shura (Parliament) must meet the following requirements in addition to their qualifications as voters:

1. Must have acquired Afghan nationality at least ten years prior to the date of nomination or election.

2. Must not have been punished by a court with deprivation of political rights after the promulgation of this Constitution.

3. Must be able to read and write.

4. Members of the Wolesi Jirgah (House of the People) must have reached the age of 25 at the time of the election and those of the Meshrano Jirgah (House of the Elders) the age of 30 at the time of their nomination or election."

Similarly, Articles 47, 48, 50, 51 and 52 discuss other requirements and qualifications for membership to the house of the people.

What is interesting here is that all these requirements are specifically laid for membership to the Parliament. There is no indication that they apply to membership in political parties.

This is why I said that no court of justice will dare to apply conditions laid for membership to the parliament to membership of the political parties as well.

Once again, as one goes through

Article 46 one doubts if the framers of the draft law on the formation of political parties meant to apply this article to the membership of political parties.

But perhaps it is possible to apply this clause of the Constitution in respect to membership of political parties. It has several advantages:

It lays a nationality condition, a literacy condition, an age condition, and an ownership of political rights condition.

As to the age condition either that of the Wolesi or Meshrano will be satisfactory. Otherwise even school children could legally become members of the political parties.

Another advantage of the qualifications laid down in Article 46 is that they are not too rigid. An ordinary Afghan can fulfill all these conditions.

Another advantage of these qualifications—if they are expressly mentioned in the law for the formation of political parties as conditions for becoming members of the party—is that some similarity will be established between the Wolesi Jirgah and the parties.

When a member from a political party stands for election, the election committee may not have to go through all the formalities of checking whether he fulfills all the requirements mentioned in the Constitution for membership of the house. Such a check would have been made by the registration of political parties department of the Ministry of Interior.

Ordinance On Attorney-General's Affairs

The following Ordinance On Regulating the Attorney-General's Affairs was promulgated on 8/26/1343 and published in the Official Gazette on 9/28/1343.

Article 1
The following definitions shall apply to terms used throughout this Law:

(a) Saranwali: The Attorney-General's Office (or the Supreme Procuratorate).

(b) Loai-Saranwal: The Attorney-General of Afghanistan.

(c) Marastal-Saranwal: The Deputy Attorney-General of Afghanistan.

(d) Saranpal: Solicitor General.

(e) Saranyar: First Assistant Deputy of the Attorney-General.

(f) Saranmal: Second Assistant Deputy of the Attorney-General.

(g) Saranayal: Third Assistant Deputy of the Attorney-General.

(h) Saranwal: Any professional member of the Attorney-General's Office such as the Deputy Attorney-General, Solicitor General, and the Assistant Deputies of the Attorney-General of Afghanistan.

Article 2
Within the Ministry of Justice, the Attorney-General's Office (Saranwali) shall be regulated under the direction of the Attorney-General (Loai-Saranwal). The office consists of one Deputy Attorney-General (Maawen-Loai Saranwal), a number of Solicitors and Assistant Deputies of the At-

torney-General and administrative personnel. The provisions of the law relating to civil servants are applicable to the members of the Attorney-General's Office with respect to their employment, promotion and retirement except for the cases provided by the law. One or more members of the Attorney-General's Office have been assigned in every primary court, provincial court and court of appeal.

Article 3
In case the Attorney-General (Loai-Saranwal) has not been appointed, either the Minister or the Deputy Minister of Justice performs his functions.

Article 4
The Attorney-General (Loai-Saranwal) is responsible to the Ministry of Justice and fulfills his duties under its direction and supervision.

In the provinces, the Provincial Attorneys' Offices according to the law, like all local representatives of other ministries, function under the supervision of the Governors of their respective provinces.

In the districts (Woleswals), the District Attorneys' Office according to the law function under the supervision of the local magistrates (Woleswals).

Article 5
The Justice Minister has been authorised to entrust the Attorney's functions to the Deputy-assistance when so requested.

Governor, the Chief of the Police Department, or to Gendarmierie's Commander in provinces where the Attorney has not yet been assigned.

Article 6
According to a lawful order, one court's Attorney can be assigned to another court.

Article 7
The Saranwal (a professional member of the Attorney-General's Office) within his or her jurisdiction carries on duties according to the law together with the police in pursuing crime and offences.

Article 8
In accordance with the law, Saranwali (The Attorney-General's Office) and Police perform their functions in the sphere of detection, investigation and pursuit of crime by the professional members of their own organisations and other representatives of the public authority such as the gendarmierie, and the inspectors of public health, construction units, agriculture, communications, and the like.

Article 9
Disciplinary measures shall be taken against those representatives of the public authority who fail to fulfill duties assigned them by this ordinance.

Article 10
The experts have been obligated to provide Saranwali (the Attorney-General's Office) with their services when so requested.

South Vietnam Political Power Hunters Active

The month of April marked the start of an open season for political power hunters in South Vietnam.

After nine months of stable rule and one of Buddhist backed public disorder and mutiny, the "directory" of ten generals in effect handed in its resignation.

Their promise, in a decree signed two weeks ago, to hold general elections by mid-September or earlier has pushed the power struggle into a new, mainly underground phase of wrangling and scheming within and between the different factions.

Most of the manoeuvring is in preparation for an intensive election campaign, but there are also widespread fears and rumours that some sections of the armed forces may try to stage a coup to forestall the elections.

Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky, whose military circle was known as "the Young Turks" during the power play since President Diem's overthrow in 1963, has labelled the new wave of potential coup-makers "the Baby Turks".

He has expressed the view, ac-

ording to reliable sources, that the younger officers might take action against the directory but on his behalf.

South Vietnamese military sources see the danger of a coup engineered by Air Vice-Marshal Ky, who still controls the important air force, to maintain himself in power and at the same time get rid of some of the more embarrassing and unsatisfactory colleagues in the directory.

This suspicion of a counterfeit coup is shared by some of the senior Buddhist monks, who have publicly warned their followers to be on their guard against it.

Some Vietnamese military officers say privately that if the "Baby Turks" do decide to act, it will be against General Ky also for his surrender to the Buddhist demands for a general elections, which they feel premature in South Vietnam's actual state of war.

In that case, the young officers might decide to call in some of the older and more respected generals who took part in the coup against

been shouldered aside.

Nearer to the surface than this possible military plotting are the myriad religious and political groups, all now intent on getting into the best possible state of readiness for an abrupt electoral campaign.

The chief religious divisions are of particular importance in South Vietnam, as the Buddhists showed in their handling of last month's campaign for civilian rule.

One local newspaper suggested in a recent editorial that electioneering in S. Vietnam would be largely struggle between "the venerables" and "the reverends"—the Buddhist and Catholic dignitaries.

There are the two major religions in South Vietnam, and they have clashed bloodily in past power struggles.

There are also two smaller sects which are virtually all-powerful in their own religions. These are the Hoa Hao an offshoot of Buddhism in the Mekong delta state of Saigon, and the Cao Dai—an odd amalgam of several faiths including Victor

(contd. on page 4)

Africans To Suggest Measures Against Smith

A special sub-committee of the African group in the United Nations is now working on a joint draft resolution on the question of effective measures to topple the racist regime in Southern Rhodesia. This draft will be submitted to the Security Council, on the convocation of which not later than May 10th the African United Nations member-countries are insisting.

A decision to demand the convocation of the Security Council to consider this burning issue was adopted at a closed meeting of the African group. According to well-informed sources, at the same meeting there was set up a special sub-committee to draft a joint resolution. The committee includes representatives of Algeria, Zambia and Senegal instructed by the Organisation of African Unity to take care of the situation in Southern Rhodesia, representatives of Mali, Nigeria and Uganda

who are members of the Security Council, Mouanza the permanent representative of the Brazzaville Congo at the United Nations, who is the chairman of the African group in the United Nations in April, and Collier, the representative of Sierra Leone, who is the chairman of the 24-nation committee of the United Nations.

Nothing is yet known of the content of the draft resolution drawn up by the sub-committee.

However, it is believed in the UN quarters that the independent African states in their draft resolution, evidently, will insist on the use of armed force to overthrow the racist Smith clique and will urge the Security Council to take further enforcement measures against Southern Rhodesia.

This was precisely the purpose of the African amendments to the limited and inadequate British draft resolution,

adopted by the Security Council on April 9.

After the rejection of the African amendments under pressure from the western council members, the representatives of African states, backed by the countries of Asia and the socialist states ensured the adoption of a resolution by the Special Committee of 24 on April 21, which recommended the council to examine further steps against southern Rhodesia, envisaged by Chapter Seven of the Charter of the United Nations.

The committee urged Britain to use force to put an end to the racist minority regime and to denounce the governments of the South African Republic, and Portugal for support to the Smith regime.

(Tass)

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Returning To School Hard But Worthwhile, Wife Says

By H. Wardak

"My advice to young girls is not to get engaged or married too young," said Mrs. Sharifa Hashimi in a conversation with a Kabul Times reporter.



Mrs. Sharifa Hashimi

To avoid any misunderstanding that she was not happy in her marriage Mrs. Hashimi added, "it is only that they can't pursue their education as well as they could otherwise."

"I married," she said, "when I was a student in the ninth grade at Aisha high school."

"I love my husband exceedingly, it is not that I'm sorry I married him. But perhaps my very love for my husband drew me to do more work at home, to prepare, arrange and plan so that he would be better pleased. In the process, I realised after some time, that I am no longer going to school, no longer learning anything new, while what I knew I was becoming outdated rapidly."

She is married to a physician who is now abroad for research and further studies.

She said, "although I have missed my husband very much during the last 30 months he has been away, I have made the best of my time and enrolled myself in school again."

She is now an 11th grader at the vocational school of the Women's Institute.

She said, "my husband is as much pleased with my progress in the school as I am and every time I write him he comments on my letters, and while trying to persuade and encourage me, attempts to help me get along better in my education."

"Among the subjects we study in the school are first aid and home economics. In these subjects the letters I receive from my husband are very useful," she said.

Mrs. Hashimi also takes care of her five-year-old daughter. "There are times," she noted, "that I feel, with my going to school, and my cramming at home to prepare for the exams, I'm cheating my daughter out of

Arab Women's Meeting

CAIRO, April May 2, (Tass).—

The sixth conference of Arab women opened here Sunday. It is attended by representatives of the women's organisations of the UAR, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Lebanon, Syria and Libya.

On behalf of the UAR President Nasser, member of the general secretariat of the Arab socialist union Muhammed Fathi Ibrahim Addib opened the conference. In his introductory speech Eddib stressed the important role played by women in the life of Arab countries.

Women Police: How Much Training Should They Have

Last Tuesday, at the Wolesi Jirga's third question hour, the same idea was raised which the Kabul Times had previously voiced—the need for the formation of a women's police force.

The government made it known, in response to a question posed by Mrs. Masouma Asmati, the Deputy from Marouf in Kandahar Province, that it is planning to create a women's police force.

Mrs. Asmati had asked what the government is now doing to improve the condition of the women's prisons and the unenviable state of their inmates.

One of the major considerations at this stage in the planning is finding a sound method for picking the right sort of women for this duty and for training them.

Although the need is urgent for policewomen, it is probably preferable

to get along without them for three years than to take school dropouts giving a three or six months course, and entrusting them with a responsibility they are not equipped to handle.

We did this with our dentists, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, and even with our police. The result has not been satisfactory.

Because, we thought, we don't have the time to train dentists of the standard usual in other countries we accepted first, students from sixth, and later from ninth grade, gave them a two-year course, and launched them as assistant dentists.

The pharmacists, for a number of years were trained in exactly the same manner. Our courses for nurses were no better.

All the above mentioned courses had no standards for accepting candidates for admittance. Anybody who showed

up was welcome. And who showed up. Except in few cases where students had to take these courses, because their financial situation did not allow them to continue their high school education, they were the ones who had flunked out of school.

As time went on we either realised that this practice was not working or it was pointed out to us.

Admission requirements in these courses were revised. The assistant dentists now graduating have at least 12 years of schooling, and plans are underway to train dentists on the university level.

Our "instant" pharmacists are being replaced with pharmacists who have at least 16 years of education.

Nurses are also being trained at the 12th grade level and programmes are being arranged to raise their standard

of training.

The Public Health Institute is planning to train laboratory technicians on much higher standards than were dreamed of several years ago—technicians who will have an equivalent of college education.

Hurried changes had to be made to improve programmes such as these. We have found it doesn't pay to serve the hungry the raw ingredients of a meal. He is hungry now, but with such food very likely he will end up on the operating table.

In the case of training police women we should not allow ourselves to forget our past experiences. Police women are only good if they know what their job means and they are capable of doing it.

Of this the sixth, or even, the ninth grade dropout is incapable.

Madam, My Madam Disillusioned With The New Arrival

By Nokta Cheen

"Jan," she said in the soft and sweet voice of an expectant mother, "When the baby comes will you help me take care of him?"

"Of course," I answered her in a hoarse, manly voice "You just wait and see."

"But then, in what ways will you help the child," she said.

"Well, in every way, honey. You seem to be worried about my attitude. But rest assured that I am a kind husband."

"Hah hah, hah. Now you are blowing your own trumpet. Who said you are nice, and considerate," she asked me jokingly. I knew in the heart of my heart that she agreed with what I said.

Then we had our baby. Nice, chubby thing. The baby was so cute that I was determined to do anything for him.

The mother also expected me to keep my oath. She was very proud of her product. And I was, I don't know really why, proud, too.

But sometimes she was a little too much. I did not mind it so long as it did not go too far.

I was fast asleep after a day's hard work. Someone was shaking me. I opened my eyes. It was my wife.

"Jan," she said with great pride and like a master ordering her servant,

"The baby is crying in the next room. Go and see what is wrong."

"Oh yes, oh yes," I yawned as I was trying to open my eyes properly.

"Hurry," she urged.

"Of course, I am going."

One day I returned home exhausted. First, I thought I had flu. In the pouring rain I stopped at the doctor's. He said it was not flu, but I should rest. I came home to rest.

There she was.

"Jan," my wife called in her customary fussy tone: "There is no milk for the baby. Will you go and fetch some powdered milk from the market."

I was not in a mood to obey her command. But, anyway I had no choice.

"Yes, I will go," I told her, as my whole body was cursing me.

My office colleagues were asking every now and then when were we celebrating the birth of the baby. Somehow I did resist it for sometime.

But then eventually I had to give up and throw a party for the baby.

My honey had her best on. She was looking real cute. I, as the second boss in my office, was very proud to have my subordinates at home.

I came home a little early. I went round and saw that everything was



Last week Miss Kubra Nourzai, Minister of Health, handed out certificates to the first graduating class of Kabul Maternity Hospital's nursing and midwifery courses.

The hospital has been conducting courses on nursing and midwifery ever since it was established more than ten years ago. But the programme was lately revised.

Nurses and midwives trained there at present receive an equivalent of 12 years education.

Recipe Corner

Lamb Stew And Eggplant

1 large eggplant
4 tbsp. shortening
3-4 lamb shanks or 1 1/2 lb. shoulder of lamb
1 large onion (finely chopped)
1/4 cup tomato sauce
2 cups water
1/2 tsp. salt
1/4 tsp. pepper
1/4 tsp. cinnamon
1 tsp. lemon juice

Cut the unpeeled eggplants lengthwise into one inch slices. Wash, sprinkle with salt, and let them stand for 20 minutes.

Sauté the eggplants in shortening and let stand. Sauté the lamb shanks for a few minutes. Add chopped onions and sauté them for another 5 minutes.

Add tomato sauce, water, seasoning, and lemon juice and cover; let cook from 1/2 to 1 hour.

About 10 minutes before serving add the sautéed eggplants and let simmer.

As a variation try the following: Braise the lamb shanks according to the above recipe. Do not use tomato sauce and replace the eggplants with a couple of quartered apples.

Add to the lamb shanks 15 minutes before serving. Or if you want, add a couple of quartered quinces 25 minutes before serving.

Makes 4 servings.

An Old Afghan's Epitaph

By A. H. Wallah

Here lies Abdul who lived a happy life. On a piece of land with a pretty wife.

His fields produced enough to eat. Corn and barley and golden wheat.

His cows yielded plenty of milk. His wife wore dresses of silk.

But suddenly the good woman passed away.

Leaving the poor soul very sad and grey.

An old woman told him after and year.

"Take another wife, poor dear." So he married that woman's daughter.

To say good-bye to occasional laughter.

A wise guy advised him to take one more.

But treat them justly and never be sore.

That didn't work out and he took the third.

And the fourth came along to tend the herd.

The poor man was flabbergasted, Pushed-over, down-trodden, exhausted.

Only one thing consoled him all along.

One could buy so much meat for a song.



Last week the birth anniversary of Mrs. Kartini, a pioneer of the Indonesian women's emancipation, was marked at a function in Indonesian ambassador's residence.

A number of Afghan women, including Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, president of Women's Institute attended the function.

The picture on the wall is Mrs. Kartini's.

Offering Of "Pyebaek"; Brides Make Deep Bows To In-Laws



Offering of Pyebaek—Clad in "hwarot" with "chokturi" (head piece), a bride makes floor-deep bows with the help of a maid of honour. In front of the "pyebaek" (not shown here) sit her parents-in-law to receive their daughter-in-law's bows.

From the clothes to rituals the Korean wedding ceremonies are being influenced by Western manners and styles. The traditional Korean style wedding ceremony can hardly be seen any more, even in rural areas today.

But the traditional "offering of pyebaek" is practised by most brides. Pyebaek means a gift presented to elder persons.

The offering of pyebaek is one of the "Six Etiquettes" of the traditional Korean style wedding ceremony.

The pyebaek itself is the bride's gift to her parents-in-law and is composed of dates and raw ground beef. When the bride greets the groom's family she first offers them the pyebaek and then bows to them almost touching the floor.

When offering the pyebaek, the bride wears "hwarot" (a traditional Korean wedding dress worn specially at the time of offering pyebaek) and "chokturi" (head piece).

The floor-deep bows made at the time of pyebaek offering, is called "kunjol," which is the most courteous bow of all for women. It is the most difficult bow and can be made only while wearing a wide full-length skirt.

With the wedding ceremony just a few days ahead, the brides-to-be should practice the kunjol, so that they make a good first impression on the groom's immediate family and relatives.

The offering of pyebaek sometimes takes place after the bride and groom

have returned from their honeymoon. It is performed at the groom's house where many of the groom's relatives have been invited.

But here recently many Korean wedding ceremonies are held in special wedding halls. Most of these wedding halls have extra rooms only used for "off ring pyebaek."

To simplify the wedding procedures even more, to save time and not to repeat inviting the guests, many brides offer pyebaek immediately after the wedding ceremony.

When the wedding ceremony is over, the bride hurries to change her dress, from the Western white wedding gown and veil to hwarot and chokturi, and proceeds immediately to the pyebaek room.

The prepared pyebaek is put on a short-legged table, in front of the bride's new parents-in-law, who acknowledge their new daughter-in-law's "kunjol".

As for pyebaek, the dates are for the mother-in-law and the raw ground beef is for the father-in-law. The red dates are threaded and are served with peeled white pine nuts. The ground beef is seasoned with various spices. It is in two parts and each part is decorated with three kinds of cloth strips of red, yellow and blue.

The first kunjol goes to the father-in-law. Four kunjols are made to him and then another four kunjols are made

Contd. on page 4

Parlors Offer Package Deal To Dogs, Mistresses

NEW YORK, May 2, (AP).—

American beauty parlors were caught with their hair down last Tuesday by a transatlantic proposal to offer dogs and their mistresses a package deal.

Off-the-shoulder reaction was mixed. "A nutty idea," growled a hairdresser in Boston.

"I can put up with my women patrons," said a colleague in Atlanta, Georgia, "but I don't know about dogs."

"A very cute thought," said a coiffure creator in Hollywood.

The Madame-cum-Poodle package is the brainchild of Sidney Henslo, President of Britain's incorporated guild of hairdressers, wigmakers and perfumers.

Henslo told the Guild's annual conference a British woman willingly pays three or four times as much for her dog's trim, shampoo and set as she does for her own.

"We can undercut the poodle parlors," Henslo told his members. "I seriously suggest that we offer a combined service." J. Slatz, Gaines of Atlanta's "styles of slatz" commented: "The idea, however ridiculous it may seem, has a certain amount of merit."

"Very funny," said Eddie Carroll, owner of "the swinging affair" in Hollywood, "it would be a nice stunt."

All About Women

Parades, Speeches, Calls For Solidarity Mark May Day

MOSCOW, May 2, (Combined Wire Services).—May Day was celebrated yesterday in the capitals of some countries throughout the world, by parades and speeches and calls for socialist solidarity and peace.

In Moscow the Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Rodion Malinovsky said in a speech that Soviet Union's economic and military might has now grown further, adding that the USSR was doing everything in its power to frustrate the criminal plans of the aggressors.

He expressed support for the Viet Cong. He said: "Together with other socialist countries we support our Vietnamese brothers, are rendering them and will continue rendering them all possible assistance".

A Tass despatch said: Some new types of combat missiles were shown at the military parade in Moscow. These are solid-fuel intercontinental and medium-range missiles on self-propelled launching ramps. Possessing high manoeuvrability, they continuously change their positions and cannot be spotted and destroyed by the enemy. Such missiles are particularly dependable for striking a retaliatory blow at the enemy.

In Peking more than three million people turned out for the celebrations despite light showers. The city was decorated with national flags and banners. A huge portrait of party chairman Mao Tse-tung was hung over the Central gate.

Groups of workers, peasants, government functionaries sang danced, and displayed banners proclaiming "long live chairman Mao".

Taking part in the celebrations were Chinese Head of State Liu Shao Chi, Premier Chou en-Lai and other top government leaders.

There was no military style procession but local street demonstrations instead.

Chinese and Yemeni workmen paraded in the streets of Sana capital of Yemen Sunday to celebrate May day.

The Chinese workers are engaged in construction of a cotton spinning and weaving mill. In Warsaw Communist Party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka declared Sunday "it is now clear after many years of this barbarian, dirty war conducted by the United States to subjugate Vietnam that the Americans will never break the heroic Vietnamese nation".

A giant portrait of North Vietnamese President Ho Chi-Minh gazed over Warsaw's May day celebrating as Gomulka expressed "our fraternal sentiments for the North Vietnamese people". Ambassador Gronowski Sunday night called Gomulka's speech "a gross misinterpretation of our role in Vietnam".

It was the first time in recent

Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 2, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has congratulated Her Majesty Queen Juliana of the Netherlands on her 57th birth anniversary in a telegram.

KABUL, May 2, (Bakhtar).—The Kabul University, quoting a report from the Afghan Cultural Bureau in Moscow, said Sunday, Afghan students now studying in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan Republic of the Soviet Union were not affected by the earthquake which shook the city last week.

KABUL, May 2, (Bakhtar).—Three photographers of the Information and Culture Ministry who had gone to New Delhi to study photo journalism returned to Kabul Sunday. They are: Shair Mohammad Haidari, Khalilullah Saeed and Mahmoud Nouri.

KABUL, May 2, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Afzal Pakhtani of the Education Institute of Kabul University returned from Delhi Sunday after attending a seminar on the sociology of economic development.

The seminar was attended by Asian and African countries and lasted for two months. It was sponsored by UNESCO.

KABUL, May 2, (Bakhtar).—Two officials of the Communications Ministry left for India Sunday to visit technical and communications centres in that country. They are Engineer Mohammad Zaman, director of telegraphic monitoring office, and Mohammad Shaker Tahi, director of the automatic telephone exchange.

KABUL, May 2, (Bakhtar).—The Hungarian atomic energy delegation paid a courtesy call on Education Minister Mohammad Osman Anwari Sunday afternoon. Rector Torvald Ettemadi and Abdul Ghaffar Kakar, Dean of the College of Science of Kabul University, were also present during the meeting.

The delegation had earlier called on Ettemadi in his own office. The delegation is here to advise the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission on the establishment of a laboratory for radiotherapy which is to be provided through International Atomic Energy Agency by the Hungarian government.

years that a U.S. ambassador has commented directly on Gomulka's frequent blasts at the United States.

Portugal, usually the scene of disturbances on May day, basked in the sun Sunday as thousands flooded the beaches and the stadium for the last soccer championship game.

Leaflets had urged Lisbon workers to demonstrate in Rossio Square for "better living conditions and peace in the Portuguese overseas territories." But there was clam on the square.

Two million Japanese took part in colourful May day parades throughout the country calling for peace in Vietnam and protection of workers' rights.

The big, orderly processions went out through the main areas of cities, disrupting traffic.

In Tokyo police dispersed 1,000 left wing students who joined a parade and began snake-dancing at a main intersection.

Jail Warders Open Fire On Rioters Attacking Prison

DACCA, East Pakistan, May 2, (Reuters).—One person was killed and many injured when warders at Chittagong jail opened fire yesterday to stop a 3,000 strong crowd storming the prison to release a girl.

A further 34 people were injured in subsequent rioting.

A government statement said that the crowd was armed with staves and other weapons.

Warders opened fire after their quarters had been looted and ransacked and the crowd tried to break into the cell blocks, the statement said.

The girl the crowd was trying to rescue had allegedly been kidnapped and the High Court had ordered her to be returned to her mother. She was being kept at the jail until the High Court order could be put into effect.

India Denies Newspaper Reports Claiming Special Envoy Sent To Vietnam For Talks

NEW DELHI, India, May 2, (AP).—It was reported—and quickly denied—Sunday that India has sent a special envoy to Hanoi for discussions on the Vietnam war.

One of the nation's leading newspapers, The Times of India, said K. M. Kannampilly, foreign ministry joint secretary, had gone to Hanoi with the "delicate mission" of determining North Vietnam's stand on proposals for a Geneva-type peace conference.

However, a foreign ministry spokesman denied this report, saying Kannampilly left New Delhi April 20 on a routine inspection tour of Indian diplomatic missions and talks with Indian officials serving on the International Control Commission for Indo-China states.

The spokesman said Kannampilly would attempt to go to Hanoi—in the course of his routine trip but that no special mission regarding peace talks was involved.

He said Kannampilly would return to New Delhi in a day or two. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government while expressing "hope for peace in Vietnam, had avoided voicing any peace proposals, or initiating any diplomatic offensive connected with the Vietnam war.

The spokesman said this policy continues.

Meanwhile in Saigon some seven thousand workers shouted "Americans go home" and "stop the war" yesterday in front of the American Embassy in a May Day demonstration.

Man Brings Two Heads To Indian Police Station

NEW DELHI, May 1, (DPA).—A villager at Barabanki, in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, father of eight children, recently turned up at the local police station with a head under each arm and said one was his wife's and the other her lovers, it was reported in New Delhi Saturday. He had cut off their heads after they ignored his warnings.

Crow Saves Puppy

SALI BURY, May 1, (Reuters).—A puppy which lay trapped in a snare for six days in the bush was kept alive by its fellow pet, a crow which took the dog food every day in its bill.

The dog and the crow belong to a couple living in the wild wankle area of Rhodesia over 300 miles southwest of Salisbury.

The puppy's owners found it in the snare when they followed the crow one morning as it flew its daily shuttle service to the puppy carrying meat from its own food dish. Despite its ordeal the dog was in almost perfect health.

WORLD BRIEFS

CALCUTTA, May 2, (AP).—Archaeologists reported finding signs of very early habitation and more than 1,000 tools of the early stone age in the Susunia hills, about 100 miles northwest of Calcutta. Several caves and rock shelters contained signs of prehistoric life.

BOCHUM, West Germany, May 2, (AP).—The Bochum space observatory reported Sunday it has received "sensational pictures" transmitted by the U.S. weather satellite "Essa-2" showing a large portion of Europe free of clouds. Observatory director Heinz Kaminiski said the two pictures showed an area extending from the western most parts of the Soviet Union to Ireland, Spain and North Africa.

KARACHI, May 2, (Reuters).—A UAR delegation will arrive here on Wednesday for a five-day visit during which it will have talks with civil aviation officials, Radio Pakistan said last night.

SOFIA, May 2, (AP).—A dam burst Sunday near the town of Vratsa and cut a path of death and destruction, tearing away bridges and houses units a way, the news agency BTA reported.

BTA did not disclose the number of casualties.

Torrential rains in the last few days filled a factory reservoir near this district center to bursting point at noon Sunday.

The water rushed down the mountain slope and into the residential part of the town.

Army and local forces are busy evacuating the stricken area.

Interior Minister General Diko Dikov hurried to the scene to head a government relief commission.

PARIS, May 2, (AP).—Spain has signed a one billion dollar contract to buy gas from Algeria, the French press agency reported Sunday.

The report said the agreement called for purchases of a total \$60 billion cubic metres of Saharan gas over a 15-year period beginning in 1970.

The Spanish will be able to finance

the deal without foreign help, the report said.

A pipeline and a conversion factory will have to be built between now and 1970, the agency said.

SYDNEY, May 2, (Reuters).—Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt returned to Sydney from a 10-day tour of Singapore, South Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia.

PARIS, May 2, (DPA).—The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has recommended to Greece to impose a heavier tax burden on incomes in order to avoid inflation.

In its latest report on the development of Greece's economy, the OECD also suggested that the brakes be put on agricultural and communal incomes, that official spending be curtailed strictly, and that the country's agricultural policy be revised.

Only by adopting these measures could the Greek authorities succeed in balancing the economy again and prevent it from sliding into inflation.

The OECD chiefly criticised the policy of subsidies for agriculture which had forced Greece in the past year to store grain at a price far above world market level.

In contrast, the production of other, exportable agricultural goods had dropped.

It urged international currency institutions in Europe to back Greece's efforts at stabilising the economy by granting her credits.

WASHINGTON, May 2, (DPA).—Italy will build 165 "starfighter" planes of the "F-104" type, it was announced here yesterday.

Construction under licence from the American makers, Lockheed, will be taken over by an Italian consortium headed by the "Fiat" works.

PISA, May 2, (AP).—King Constantine and Queen Anne-Marie of Greece flew to Athens Sunday after a week in Italy. They went sightseeing here and visited friends in Florence before they left.

Ministry's Policy

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tudes and thoughts which are based on conviction, belief, nationalism and Afghanistan.

j. countering the effect of publicity of other nations felt here as a result of beaming radio programmes, showing of films and by books and periodicals

k. working for promotion of education and enlightening the youth via radio programmes, public libraries, etc.

i. serving the cause of developing and popularising the official and national language of Pakhtu in accordance with the directive of the Constitution

m. preservation of historical monuments and compiling the history of the country

n. protection of basic freedoms—personal freedoms including the freedom of thinking and talking in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and the laws

o. developing folk arts and local and national cultural forms

p. developing arts in general

q. increasing output of textbooks and other books for the public

r. organising of conferences at different levels for children and youth and the public to promote the art of speech among the people, and improve the skill of future official who may speak at national and international gatherings.

s. cooperation with the Ministry of Education in campaigning against illiteracy by carrying out special programmes in publications and radio, and encouraging increased cooperation of the people with the Ministry of Education, and of banks, entrepreneurs and other private institutions in serving the cause of education.

t. expansion of programmes, understandable to people of all walks of life, in health, agriculture and education.

u. publications aimed at developing relations between the deputies and the electorate, the people's and the deputies relations with the government; and relations between the three powers of the state.

v. developing of tourism in Afghanistan in a bid to increase national income and promote understanding between nations.

w. establishing local tourism to promote the friendship between the people of various provinces, and serve the cause of justice by means of publicity.

x. Campaign against social evils.

Thant Sees Chinese Actions As Different From Words Secretary-General Asks For Peking's Participation In Disarmament Talks

LONDON, May 2, (AP).—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant said in an interview televised Sunday that he believes Chinese and Indonesian plans to form a rival international organisation are "as dead as a dodo".

Thant, who visited London last week, was interviewed by the British Broadcasting Corporation. The question arose during a discussion of People's Republic of China's policy and Thant asserted:

"When a country is regarded as an outcast, as an outlaw, as the villain of the peace, it is apt to act in a rather strange way...but in my view, the Chinese leaders' actions are different from their statements."

"I don't think we should attach very great importance to the statements coming out from Peking from time to time which are characterised by a certain degree of arrogance, a certain degree of hysteria."

The Secretary-General reiterated his views that the Vietnam war could not be solved unless all parties are involved in the negotiations—and the United Nations is an unlikely forum because Peking is not a member. He also

Vietnam..

Contd. from page 2

Hugo, Confucius and Jesus Christ as patron saints, which has its headquarters northeast of Saigon near the Cambodian border.

On the purely political side, there are believed to be still some 30 to 40 parties nominally in existence, although most of them have been dormant during the period of military rule.

While the rival politico-religious factions have been busy shaping up, the ever-present war against the Viet Cong has been steadily growing in scope and scale during the past month.

The political crisis slowed up the South Vietnamese war effort in the northern military zone and to some extent in the delta, but the United States continued intensive operations and steadily increased its role in the conflict.

"American military strength here increased during the month from 236,000 to 255,000 men."

"The Viet Cong, generally quiet as if to enjoy the political divisions weakening their enemy, demonstrated their ability to make savagely hit-and-run attacks virtually anywhere."

They began the month with a daring commando raid on an American officers billet in central Saigon and ended it with a series of mortar attacks on airfields, notably on the major Saigon airbase.

"The United States bombed closer to the Hanoi-Haiphong industrial area and also used its heavy eight-engined B-52 jet bombers against North Vietnam for the first time, battering the Mu Gia pass into Laos which they see as the major route for infiltrating North Vietnamese troops and supplies into the south."

Communist jets took to the skies in North Vietnam again to challenge the American attackers, further intensifying the air war.

"According to American military officers, the Hanoi government made a determined effort to step up its aid to the Viet Cong movement, raising the number of regular soldiers sent south each month from 4,500 to possibly as high as 7,000 in April." (Reuters).

Offering..

Contd. from page 3

to the mother-in-law. When the bride bows, the father and mother cut the thread which is pierced through the dates and throw them at the bowing bride. While throwing the dates at the bride, they can, if they want say, "I wish you much wealth and many sons."

A pyebak lecture, sponsored by the Sudo Woman's Teachers College, attracted more than two hundred young women, who with curious looks, eagerly followed the kunjols as exhibited by the models.

At this lecture, besides learning how to bow and how to wear the hwarot and chokduri, some wedding dresses, which were patterned from the traditional Korean style, chimra (skirt) and chogori (upper garment), were introduced to the women.

The most popular wedding dress shown at the lecture was a white brocade dress made by copying the "tangui" (a formal dress worn by the Yi Dynasty court ladies).

Madam..

Contd. from page 3

The devil is passing we say when there is a momentary silence in a party. My wife broke the silence. "Jan," she said, "with an air of authority, 'there is something that you ought to do.'"

"What is it, I asked her with great respect. "The baby's dirty clothes are in the corner of the bathroom. The servants have been busy the whole day. They just had no time to wash them."

Her words hit me like lightning. I left the guests and never saw them for three days. Neither do I like the child any more. To hell with him.

Algerian Minister Denies Torture Of Prisoners

PARIS, May 2, (AP).—The Algerian Information Minister told newsmen Sunday there were only about 100 political prisoners being held by the regime of colonel Houari Boumedienne, the French press agency reported in a dispatch from Algiers.

At the same time, information chief Bachir Boumaz strongly denied that prisoners in Algeria were subjected to torture.

"If torture were practiced", he was quoted as saying, "it would be a threat to the country and its revolution and it would be an insult to the recent past."

Last June 19 Boumedienne engineered a coup which overthrew President Ahmed Ben Bella, who is now one of the 100 political prisoners.

Boumaz promised municipal elections before the end of the year. "Free political expression remains the preferred formula for Algerian socialism", he said.

Boumaz said the governor only confiscates foreign newspapers when it prints "tracts emanating from organisations which are illegal in Algeria".

Military Authorities Close Jogjakarta Colleges

JAKARTA, May 2, (Reuters).—Military authorities have closed down university colleges in Jogjakarta, Central Java check mounting tension between pro-communist and anti-communist student groups, the official Antara News Agency said yesterday.

The authorities said this step was a temporary measure.

There has been continuous and bloody skirmishing between pro-communist and anti-communist forces in Central Java ever since the communist coup attempt of last October, according to reports reaching here.

Ghazi Leaves For London

KABUL, May 2, (Bakhtar).—President of Afghan Air Authority, Sultan Mahmud Ghazi left Kabul Sunday morning for three week's visit to Britain at the invitation of the British government.

Included in his programme are visits to the British Aircraft Corporation, Short Brothers and Harland in Belfast, Hawker Siddeley and manufacturers of light aircraft.

He will also have discussions with representatives of Rolls Royce Limited and see leading electronics firms, such as Marconi and Plessey.

He will make an inspection tour of London airport and will also travel to the Isle of Wight.



ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
American film Only the Valiant.

PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.
American film in Persian Pas-sept pur-lahonte.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 2 p.m. Russian film in Tajeki Laili Majnun

International Club
Wednesday May 4 Film Night
Thursday May 5 Dinner Dance
Friday May 6 Bingo

Advertisement

The Exhibition regarding Yugoslav Economic Development is open until May 4, 1966 every day, except Friday, from 5 to 6 P.M. at the Exhibition Hall of the Royal Ministry of Information and Culture at fifth floor.